

second half of August and September, although a specimen was recorded as late as October 12th at Swanage in 1969 (*Ent. Rec.* 82:60). At Dartford in 1982 and 1983 second brood specimens were much in evidence, and in the former year appeared as early as August 11th and the last specimen was seen on Sept. 15th. By contrast in 1976 and 1978 second brood *margaritata* was seen as singletons on Sept. 21st and Sept. 23rd respectively.

The emergence period, given as June and July for the main brood of this insect, is not quite accurate. In N.W. Kent *margaritata* not infrequently appears in late May, as occurred in 1981, 1982 and 1983, while in the Highlands of Scotland the first half of August at least is within the insect's flight period, and J. Campbell notes that on the Isle of Canna, where the insect is presumably univoltine, in 1953 the moth appeared as early as April 24th and as late as August 22nd (*Ent. Rec.* 83:11). — B. K. WEST, 36 Briar Road, Bexley, Kent.

BARRETT'S LEPIDOPTERA OF THE BRITISH ISLES. — I can add to Mr. Chalmers-Hunt's interesting notes in "Book Talk Six" (Vol. 95 page 247). He is correct that Barrett was first published in parts. My copy of this work is one of the original ones published in this way. Although uniformly bound, it appears to have been bound volume by volume as they were completed. The last two volumes have the original part covers bound in, unfortunately however this was not done with the earlier ones.

Volume 10 is comprised of parts 107 to 118. Parts 107 to 111 are dated 1904 and the remainder are dated 1905. Parts 117 and 118 were published together as a double issue at twice the cost of the single parts, i.e. 6s plain, 10s coloured.

Volume 11 is comprised of parts 119 to 128. Part 119 is dated 1905, parts 120 to 126 are dated 1906 and parts 127 and 128, 1907. Again these two final parts were published together at twice the normal part cost.

In my copy, volumes 1 and 2 have been bound with all the plates at the end. However the other nine volumes have been bound with the plates at the end of each part as published. From this it is possible to deduce the part numbers in each volume fairly easily. Volume 3 commences with part 23 so we know that volumes 1 and 2 comprise 22 parts. As almost all parts contain four plates, it is assumed that volume 1 which has 40 plates was published in 10 parts and volume 2 published in 12 parts. Volume 2 has 46 plates not 48 as one would expect, but it appears that the final part (No. 22) had only two plates. This discrepancy was corrected however in part 23, the first part in volume 3, which has 6 plates, subscribers thus getting their money's worth.

The full breakdown of the parts is as follows: Vol 1 Parts 1-10, Vol. 2 Parts 11-22, Vol. 3 Parts 23-34, Vol 4 Parts 35-46, Vol. 5 Parts 47-58, Vol. 6 Parts 59-70, Vol. 7 Parts 71-82, Vol. 8 Parts

83-94, Vol. 9 Parts 95-106, Vol. 10 Parts 107-118 and Vol. 11 Parts 119-128. Each volume thus published in 12 parts with the exception of volumes 1 and 11 which had 10.

The date of the volume given on the title page is the date of publication of the last part. The first part could however have been published one or two years earlier. For example volume 1 is dated 1893 yet we know that part 1 was published before May 1892, probably in April of that year, as the *Ent. Rec.* Vol. 3 page 112 dated 16 May 1892 says "The first part of Mr. C. G. Barrett's work on the British Lepidoptera has been at last published".

The intention was to produce the work in monthly parts but this programme subsequently slipped a bit behind schedule. Again the *Ent. Rec.* is the source of this information. It is stated in Vol. 2 page 252 "Our monied Lepidopterists will hear with pleasure that Messrs. Reeve and Co. intend bringing out a work on the lepidoptera of the British islands in 5s monthly parts (12 parts for 54s if paid in advance) the number of parts apparently indefinite. To those who can afford an annual subscription of 54s, until the work is completed, it will be invaluable. To those who cannot, a small paper edition will be issued in vols. at 10s per vol". — M. J. PERCEVAL, Holmesdale Cottage, Mid-Holmwood, Dorking, Surrey.

RECOVERY OF MARKED *CATOCALA NUPTA* L. (RED UNDERWING) 6.5 KM. FROM RELEASE POINT. — On 25th September 1983 at this address (SP486144), as part of a mark and recapture study of moths at a Robinson light trap, a single male *C. nupta* was marked on the left forewing with a spot of green paint. The insect took to the wing and was watched as it flew off over neighbouring farm buildings. On 28th September, I received a telephone call from Dr. C. W. D. Gibson who is currently running a moth trap in Wytham Wood (SP457082), 6.5 km to the south west. He had that day taken in his trap the above mentioned moth, confirmed as such by his description of the marking and by my later being shown the specimen.

The two traps are separated by agricultural land and several major roads. There are no intervening woods. The Oxford Canal approximately connects the two sites and should this willow feeding species have been following the watercourse south it would have arrived in the general area of Wytham Wood. But for it to have done so and been retrapped was remarkably fortunate. I should emphasise that this record involves no artificial displacement of the moth from the original site of capture to another release site such as was reported by Craik (in *Ent. Gaz.*, **30**:115-124).

The weather during the period between marking and recapture was settled with only light southwesterly breezes. However, on the day before the initial capture, a strong southwesterly wind had been blowing *from* the direction of Wytham Wood to Park Farm, Kidlington. The possibility exists therefore that the moth had been blown